AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Administrative Talents of Lords Derby, Aberdeen and John Russell.

From the London Times, Feb. 2.]

We presume it is intended, in the way of consolation to the public, or rather of congravulation for what are called "the improved accounts from the Crimes," that we were favored with a rather fively seene in the Lords last night. Hitherto there has been a great deal of shyness as to all vulgar festivities, heapitalities, and that sort of thing. The Christmas helydsys have been observed as a perpetual Sanday—no county balls, no grand dinners, and latterly, as it happened, not even for hunting. But matters, doubtless, are mending; for example, the electric telegraph reports "only 14 degrees of cold" in the Crimes; even if the weatner does not change there, the Commander in Chief undoubtedly will; so now is the time to extract some of the sweeter uses of adversity; and thus was done by Lord Derby last night. We can only suppose that his lord-ship is really in somewhat better spirits as to the war than most men are. He really does not think the campaign teartuily and irrerievably mismanaged, or the accounts "horrible and heart-rending." On this supposition alone is it expicable that he can afford to amuse their lerdships with "the picture of an interior," raise a smile at the very proper and natural remarks of the late Piemier on the ishors of his colleagues, and think more of the "fineral" of the Ministry than of that other disastrous consummation now impending. We are aware of a stan of perversity in human nature—a species of re-action against the more imperious appeals to our sympathy. It is not precisely known with what particular sentiment. Nero fiddled when

pecies of reaction against the more imperious appeals to our as impathy. It is not precisely know with what particular sentiment Nero fiddled when Home burst, but that it is possible to be gay under the estastrophe of a great army recang to death we may see by the example of last night. We admit that the hubit is incurable in the conservative chief. He can always laugh, and does always laugh. Doubtless, his own funcil chief, the conservative chief. He can always laugh, and does always laugh. Doubtless, his own funcil chief, the discussified by as many good things as those he intersperses in Lord Aberdeen's. Like Sir Thomas More, he would jest on his scaffold. Indeed, the present eccasion is not altogether a different. If Lord Aberdeen had been pronouncing his own funeral cration, so also did Lord Darby. He had done his very best to form one, and had not succeeded—how that one more opportunity had occurred in vain, and Lord Derby was obliged to let it pass, for want of friends, for want of everything except a git of cloquence, which knows no times nor seasons, and, in the fatal facility of speaking on all sides, has lost the clue to the right one.

If anything is proved by tais unhappy exhibition of an uncontrolled humrs, it's that Lord Derby is wholly incapable of comprehending the present situation, and fermess in the conduct of the war. It has been responsible for the Aberdeen administration has fallen simply and solely because it did not show sufficient energy, prompstude, resolution, and firmness in the conduct of the war. It has been responsible for the shangagement of the war, and that management has utterly broken down. Needless is it to inquire what management of the war, and that management has utterly broken down. Needless is it to inquire what management of the war, and that management has utterly broken down. Needless is it to inquire what had been to be single of the conduct of the back of the single of the conduct of the proper was a single of the conduct of the proper was a single of the conduct hesitate to say that the country at large is in a very grave moof, and will soon show itself in a much graver mood, if it sees public affairs treated with the levity exhibited by Lord Derby last night. It cares not for one parliamentary combination more than another, and will not think the internal feuds of a Cabinat or its last confessions worth even the humor beatowed tipon them by the conservative chief. It is bent on prosecuting its cause and its war with the utmost vigor, and wants the man to do its work. For the sake of the right man it is prepared to swallow a good many scruples, but there is one sort of man it certainly will not invite to the solema duty of resouling our army, vindicating our basor, and keeping Russia within bounds, and that is an incurable jester.

ing our bosor, and keeping Russia within bounds, and that is an incurable jester.

Contrast between the Military Systems of England and France.

[From the London Times, Jan. 30]
It would tax the best read historical student to produce a more complete case of political collapse than that which it is England; ill fate, sore cost, and, we had almost said, foul dishonor, to witness this day. The vast prestige of that naval and military organization which we have been nursing so sedulously for these forty years, at the cost of £15,000,000 a year, has gone with a touch at the moment of trial. We explain emphatically and at once, "the orestige of that organization"—for England has still what it had forty years ago, and four hundred years ago—it has a hardy, industrious, and generous race, that no enemy from within or without can with impunity provoke, and which will die ere it surrenders its soil, its rights, or its honor. But never was anything more rapid than the present remuciation of that huge imposture—our military system.

In the fullest reliance on the native energies of the British people, and knowing that they need no fair disquises, and want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, we say that the British army, as conditinted and managed, is an utter failure. At this moment the individual soldier is all that we have to depend upon, and of him we do not feel the smallest distrust. In the absolute week of the system the man comes out greater than ever. But never did opinion, after braving it out and blustering so long, give way so suddenly. As it has been our metancholy task to publish the intelligence from the seat of war, so it has fallen to us to draw out its disastrous import. As we happened to be tied neither to government nor to party, we did this more

hen our metancholy task to publish the intelligence from the seat of war, so it has fallen to us to draw out its disastrous import. As we happened to be tied neither to government nor to party, we did this more promptly and keenly than our less fettered contemporaries. The result was, that day after day, till about a week since, we were repeatedly charged with traducing the management of the expedition for some petty reason or other. Here and there we were even threatened with the production of letters from the army that could prove a state of things totally different from that which was pictured in these columns. Would, indeed, that it were in the power of anyhody to set the public right, and to convict us of exceeding the truth in this miserable affair. Would that any one could really recall to life the noble army that landed last autumn in the Crimes, from the rude burish pit, from the damp ground of the hospital marquee, from the heaps of misery at Baisklava, from the miles of aickness and wounds at Scutarit Would that some one could fill up the emscine tourns of those that survive, and clothe them against frost, rain and show. In vain have we been promised the advent of the man who was to give us the lie in this agreeable manner. On the contrary, the bubble has now finally burst. The last chance is gone. Not only has the army in the Crimes perished, as an army—not only has the management broken down, but the spologists of that management hocken down, but the spologists of that management are reduced to silence, or are only too eager to join in the universal cry of reprobation.

It was but the other day, we repeat, that we seemed to stand alone in our accounts from the Crimes. How stand we now? Lord John Russell says it is vain to affect disbeliet, calls the accounts "morrible and heartrending," and any that a twelvement of the production of such disasters, produced by a distance of seven

miles from a harbor in our poissession, altogether tankseis and incredible. Mr. Sidnay lichards to be privates, inexpressioned, Mr. Sidnay lives up the whole surgery in the brigadiers to the privates, inexpressioned, incredible of Newcastle gives up the whole medical department, as thoroughly ill-organized and incapable, and pronounces the committee of the state of the selection of the staff, and declares that the selection of the staff, and declares that the selection of the staff, and declares that there will be no effectual reform in the army which does not commence with the Horse Gravita. Sir George Grey adopts the apology of "inexperience," notwitt-issaining the land the selection of general to manage the expedition having rested chiefly on selection of the selection of general to manage the expedition having rested chiefly on accounts of the war, itself even surpassed us in its "horribe and beatrendies" revealations, and to his day keeps the lead in the diamit race of horribe the selection of the war, itself even surpassed us in its "horribe and beatrendies" revealations, and to his day keeps the lead in the diamit race of horribe the selection of the war, itself even surpassed us in its "horribe and beatrendies" revealations, and to his day keeps the lead in the diamit race of horribe with the selection of the ward of the selection of

management of the war; and to what further consequences we fotbear now to anticipate.

Mortality of the English Army at Schastopol. (From the London Times, Feb. 1.)

When the dreadful mortality of our army in the Crines was brought under discussion on Friday last, Mr. Sidney Herbert took the opportunity of referring to the loases experienced in the Peninslar war, apparently with the impression that such disasters were rendered more ex usable by precedent. We fear, however, that it would be vain to search only such last of invalidings or canusities as are now periodically reported from the East. In a document now before us, and to which we shall make further reference below, it is stated that, w creas the mean strength of the British force in the Peninsula amounted, in officers and men, to 59,372, the deaths in that force during the forty-one months ending the 25th of May, 1814, were 65,325, of which number 9 348 occurred in the battle or from wounds. It further appears that of the 61,511 men, exclusive of officers, composing the arm, about 225 in every 1,000 were, on an average, inport the sick list, and that their mortality was at the annual rate of 161 in 1,000. Taking these figures as tustworthy, we shall find that least than a quarter of the whole force would usually be in hospital, or putting the case in other words, that a regiment 1,000 strong, would be able, generally speaking, to bring upwards of 700 bayoutes into the field. We have doubts whether the actual results did really correspond with these deductions, but unquestionably such invaliding as is now reported from the Crimes was never heard of in Wellington's army. It is related as a memorable circumstance calculated to give an idea of the destruction which war, in its most desaful intensity, might possibly cause, that when, after the most bloody fight on record, the muster of a particular regiment was called, only three privates and one drummer answered to their names. But hits was the result of such a battle as had carcely ever been known for obs

country; but the result, after all, is terrible beyond procedent.

Precedent, however, is not the thing to be appealed to in matters like this, and far sounder principles are laid down in the paper to which we have referred—being no other than the last quarterly return of the births, deaths and marriages, made by the Registrar General. In this document it is remarked that the deaths, in an average year, among 54,000 men of military age in our town and country population—that heng the number of addlers despatched to the Crimes—would be 486, or about 41 monthly, and that of the same number about 971 would be

constantly cick. "All the deaths and sickness," continues the report, "in excess of these numbers, except the deaths and wounds from battle, are, like the excess of deaths and sickness in our towns, referable to conditions that in the present state of engineering and medical science, may be removed to a considerable extent in ordinary climates, even in the field and in the presence of an enemy; for the art of preserving life has, since the Peolasular campaigns, made as much progress as the manufacture of arms, and, if skilfully applied, our army will never again endure the moutshity from disease that so much impaired its efficiency once in the Peninsula, and again, after the lapse of more than forty years, in the Crimea." In the opinions here expressed we entirely concur. That all casualties should be excaped except those of actual conflict is, of course, not to be imagined; but that, at any rate, is the object at which we should aim, and to which we may undoubtedly approximate.

We may go one step further, and say that the

we may go one step further, and say that the icases in the Crimes have been of a character more than awailly estitled to be considered avoidable. We have asserted more than once, and we affirm again, that not only has nothing happened which was not to be foreseen, but much which was to be apprehended bas not occurred. Mr. Skiney Herbert observed in the debate, that "when we talked of commanding the seas, we were apt to be rebuked by him at whose breath the atorny tempest rages, and found to a terrous losses might be sustained on that element." But such an appeal was not decousing made to cover the shortcomings of mea. Uncountedly the command of the elements pertains to mortal power, but this we may truly say, that we have been providentially protected from their violence. Every vessel and transport, we believe, of every description, which has sailed from those shores for Balakiavs. has reached it destiration in afety, and, if its cargo has been lost to the army, it has not been through the tempest or the waves. Even the Prince, as is well known, might have landed every bale of her stores. As to the rigors of the climate, they have hitherto been below what might have been anticipated, and the very last telegraphic despatch received from the Crimea describes the weather, on the 22d of Jannary, as "very fine and temperate." It is not from the atmosphere to the weather, on the 22d of Jannary, as "very fine and temperate." It is not from the atmosphere to the weather, on the 22d of Jannary, as "very fine and temperate." It is not from the atmosphere to at we have suffered, but from the want of the common necessaries of food, clothing, fuel, and shelter; in fact, a like mortality might have been experienced by any regiments quartered on the Welst hills or the Devonabire moors, and exposed to similar privations. We have had no weather necessarily destuctive to contend with, or the French would be the substantially engaged to examine the control of the suffer of t

Arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in England.

[From the London Times, January 31.]

His Royal Highnest the Duke of Cambridge landed at Dover from the Crimea yesterday. It was understood that the Princess Alice steampacket, belonging to the Dover Royal Mail and Continental Steam Packet Company, had been despatched to Calais, under the command of Captain Smithett, expressly to convey the noble and gallast Duke to these shores; and long before the hour of his Royal Highness's expected arrival, the pier and surrounding quasay were crowded with persons anxious to ob'ain a glimpse of a personage whose name has been so homorably connected with the sanguinary but glorious struggle that has been waged in the Crimes. The royal standard flasted from the Admivalty Pier and other spots in the town; and such dimonstrations as the short notice would allow to be made were to be observed. A guard of honor of the Staffordahire Milnis, under the command of Major Inge, was in attendance, busides the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Payn, the members of the corporation and ether local authorities; Captath Herrick, of the Staffordshire Militis, under the command of Major Inge, was in attendance, brides the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Payn, the members of the corporation and ether local authorities; Captath Herrick, R. N.; Colorel Streatfield, the commandant of the garrison; Colorel Cator, of the Kent Militas Artillery; Mr. S. M. Latham, Foreign Cenaul, &c. On the arrival of the Princass Alice at the place of landing, Captain Herrick, Colonel Streatfield, Col. Cator, Major Inge, the Mayor, and some of the members of the corporation, proceeded on bard, and shortly afterwards his Royal Highness appeared upon the seek. The interchange of civilities between his Royal Highness and the gentlemen assembled was the signal for a shout from the multitude who had now congregated, and anid vociferous cheers, the booming of a royal salute from the drop redcubt, and the strains of military music, the galant Duke set foot again upon the soil of England. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather a great number of ladies had assembled, and their greeting formed not the least interesting of the demonstrations that were so generally displayed.

A post carriage had been provided to carry his Royal Highness proceeded on foot towards that stabishment, acc mpanied by the Mayor and other authorities, and followed by a large crowd of persons, who continued cheering till his Royal Highness had arrived at the steps of thell hotel. The Duke of Cambridge was accompanied by the following members of his staff:—The Hon. Colonel Macdenald, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Dr. Gibson, his Royal Highness is physician, was also in attendance upon his Royal Highness. The Duke having been ushered into one of the Stafe apartments of the Ship Hytel, the mayor and ocroporation, accompanied by some of the leading residents of the town, pro-seeded thither for the purpose of offering his Royal Highness an address, congratolatory of his return to England. They were very courteously received by the gallant Duke; and the Town Clerk, Mr. T. B. Bass, then proceeded to read the follo

The address was followed by loud cheering: at the conclusion of which,
His Royal Highness replied to the following

effect:—
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—I thank you for the gratification you have rendered me in presenting me with the present address. I assure you that any monavenience or discomfort which I have experienced in the Crimea, has been amply repail by the bravery of the troops. All a general can do is to lead; and my humble services have been given cherrully; but it has not been a war of generalship—the campaign has been a soldiers, and nothing but a soldiers campaign. Let on as they have been by their indomitable courage, these troops have performed produgles of valor; and I can assure you a near set of fellows do not exist in the world than the men who are fighting the battles of Britain in the Crimea, and who have done every thing in their power to sustain the honor of their country. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I again thank you. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation them withdraw. After partaking

themen, I again thank you. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation then withdrew. After partaking of a cold collation his Royal Highness left for London by the 2 P. M. train of the Southeastern railway. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the railway station by the officials who received him on landing. Br. Way, the superintendent of the station, received his Royal Highness and staff with every possible strenton, and the train left Dover amid loud cheer. His Royal Highness arrived in London last evening at 6 a clock.

At the London Bridge station the Duke was received by the Hon. James Byng, Chairman, Mr. Tealon and other directors, and Capt. Bariew, the gaa-

amail number of persons were present, but his Royal Highness was received with a cordinality which must have been very gratifying to his feelings. The cheers which greated his appearance in the station continued until after he had taken his departure.

Taylor and Fillmore vs. Taylor and Butler.

FREE TRADE DEBATE—SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY PROPOSED.

[Madrid (Jan. 25) Correspondence of London Times.]

My letter of this morning informed you that the scheme of our new Fixance Minister, Senor Madoz, Mx. LaCY.

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Spain.

FREE TRADE DEBATE—SALE OF CHURCH PROFERTY PROFOSEY.

[Madrid (Jan. 25) Correspondence of London Times.]

My letter of this morning informed you that the scheme of our new Firanne Minister, Senor Mados, had been halled by the Cortez yesterday with acclamatic. The crisis is so important for Spain, that I have thought it worth while to send you she following more important passages of his speech:

Gentlemen I need not tell you how much it has coal me to quit the president's chair, to which I was called by the confidence and sympathies of my collegues. It was there, rather than on the ministerial bench, that I fait confident of being serviceable to my country. But, gentlemen, for me it was no question of personal converience, but one of patriotism, or rather, of courage. On Sunday, atsix in the evening, I was called to the Dake of Victoria, who effered me the portfolio of Finance. My first emotion was to refuse it, but when the Civil Governor of Madrid and the Captain General of New Castile told me that they had just discove ed a Carlist coaspinacy, my hesitation was conquered. I coasented with respenses, determined to do what I have done all my life—resist absolutism, and apoud my blood in the cause of liberty. (Continued cheers.) Gentleman, I have the beliet that this country may be governed with resolution and honesty. We have the proof of it in the fact that Senor Collado found the necessary resources up to the meeting of the Cottes. I say nothing of Senor Sevillano, for he has but passed across the stage. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, there is also another condition, which is, that every one here shows patriotism; and I make, therefore, an energetic appeal to att my colleague, from the Marquis d'Albaise (Orense) to the patrissns of raillen dynastise. [The Mimister then went into an examination of the financial situation.] The day before you may read a list of several provinces, in which during the month of last November the salt only how the patriote. He had before you may plan for financial operation. I

Fashlon for February.

[From Le Follet.]

At this inclement season of the year it is the aim of our modistes to blend comfort with elegance; in proof of which the materials now most in demand are poplins, either figured or plain, and moire artique striped with veivet. Sometimes the plain dresses are almost entirely covered with veivet bands of different elidths.

We have spoken of bodies with braces, which continue to be much in favor. Upon a plain dress they should be of moire antique veivet, or plush ribbons, on a clear muslin body, or are charming when made of veivet or taffettas. For very full dress they may be formed with garlands of flowers, in which case the cofffure, which is composed of wreaths of flowers placed very back on the head, should match those on the dress.

Some of the ribbon braces reach to the middle of the skirt at the wast at the front; they are fuished with a large bow of ribbons, and meet at the walst; at the back with a long Louis XIII. bow; on the shoulder they are edged with a narrow lace. Others are made of rows of narrow quitted ribbon. The sleeves are timmed with ribbons to match.

Plain velvet, which is no longer worn for evening, is much adopted for walking dress. Moire antique, so long in favor is now very generally replaced by watered silks. Among the numerous trimmugs employed at the present time, bugles are quite in favor again, especially upon velvet. They are much used, also, mixed with passementerie and embroidery. Basquines continue to be much worn, although with sime variations; for example, they are sometimes made with broad plants—two behind and one on each side. With velvet dresses a trimming of passementerie is placed on the middle or each plait.

plait.

An elegant dinner dreas.—Cap of white lace, with flowers at the side. The headpiece is formed of black lace; and at the back is placed a bow of wide ribbon with long ends. Dress of taffetas, with plain tody and two basques—the bot om one quite plain the top rather parrower, and gathered, trimmed at the bottom with velvet ribbon. On the front and top of the body, and on the edge of the plain basque, are bows of velvet ribbon. Braces of wide velvet, drawn in at the waist, but left quite wide at the shoulder.

drawn in at the waist, but left quite wide at the shoulder.

Toilette de bal.—A dress of white taffstas, with double skirt. At the bottom of each are checks formed with Juarrow blue velvet, which reach to the second skirt; and on that to within twelve inches of the waist. The second skirt is raised at the side with a hunch of blue velvet bows and long ends. The short sleeves entirely covered with velvet in checks. Braces of white taffstas, trimmed with narrow velvet in checks, to match the skirt.

In speaking of the bonnets, the following will be found amongst the most recherché:—a bonnet of drab velvet, trimmed with feathers of the same color, twisted to form a wreath round the crown; in the front they are separated by an agrafe of velvet; ir side a scarlet cactus, with long velvet leaves on one side, and on the other a bow of scarlet ribbon, mixed with black blond. A bonnet of violet satin, entirely covered with spotted black tulle—on each side, taffs of violet feathers, shaded to black; the tulle, which covers the front, is finished by a rathe of narrow black tace; a wreath of double mailows, with black velvet foilage, is piaced on each side of the face.

A bonnet of black plain velvet, with no trimming.

of narrow black lace; a wreath of double mallows, with black velvet foilage, is piaced on each side of the face.

A bonnet of black plain velvet, with no trimming, except two by a formed on each side by barbes of lace; in the middle of each an ornament of jet. Rour d the edge of the front, a lace, about a quarter or a yard deep, forming a fail inside the front; bunches of moss roses, with velvet foliage.

We have lately seen an elegant sleeve of a novel form, called the tullp sleeve; it is tight at the top, and finishes in two frills, having the appearance of a double sleeve. The edges are cut in deep scallors. A beautiful bugle trimming within the scallors adds very much to the elegance of this sleeve, which is destined to be quite a favorite.

Velvet mant es, embroidered with silk and bugles, are made in many forms; among the mast graceful is one of small size, not reaching lower than the waist, but terminated by a deep flounce of velvet, at the bottom of which is a deep lace. The velvet flounce is covered by another of isce to match that on the edge. This mantle, although light and elegant in appearance, is well suited to this season of of the year, as the velvet flounce quite covers the aims.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA -- We have been favored with a copy of the annual report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. It occupies a pamphlet of 156 pages, and is replete with useful information. We compile from it the following facts. They refer to the achool year which terminated June 1, 1833, being the date of the last official recapitulation:

1833, being the date of the last official tion:—
Whole number of schools 1,531
Whole number of schools 2,597
Whole number of maie teacters 7,590
Whole number of female 3,540
Average maintles of male teachers per mosts \$19 25
Average maintles of females 12 03
Male scholars 260 269
Female scholars 214,286
Learning German 11,421 Female scholars. 214.286
Learning German. 11,421
Average number of scholars in each school. 42
Cost of teaching each scholar per monta 226.
Whole number of scholars in 1835 22.44
Whole number of scholars in 1835 24.555
The increase is indeed remarkable, and speaks in emphatic language in relation to the progress of the system—Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 15.

LAGRER OF THE SANTER.—We are informed that the frigate Santee will be launched on Friday next at high water, about 12 o clock, should the meather be favorable. The ship was commenced in 1911, and was nearly ready for launching when work was unspected. In the six steamship bill of the first evention of the present Congress, an appropriation was made to complete her, with some alteration in shape. She has been lengthened about 15 feet; and will now probably be one of the fastest ship in the may—as she was always considered of superior model. The Santes is a double deck or this gun frigate of about 2000 tons—Portpressib (D. H.) Obve. 1006, Feb. 14.

[From the Times.]

THE LENONS AGAIN.

These were the special order, to day, on motion of Mr. Crosby. That Senator was absent, but the floor was taken by Senator Dickinson, who briefly recapitulated the charge brought by Mr. Brooks, that the "Albany meeting" was brought into existence, hel and controlled by the friends of Mr. Seward. In defence of the charge, Mr. Brooks had read a letter from ex President Fillmore. To that letter Mr. Dickinson had one to read in return, and when the two thus brought into contradiction were known, he was not afraid to leave the question of veracity.

ALBARY, Feb. 14, 1856.

On Saturday, the 22d of August 1848, the telegraph announced that General Taylor had accepted a South Carolina nomination for President, which placed him on a ticket with General Butler, matead of Mr. Fillmore, for

Carolina nomination for President, which placed him on a ticket with General Butler, matead of Mr. Fillmore, for Vice 1 resident.

This information followed close upon a meeting of whigs in the city of New York, of opponents of General Taylor, by which meeting his nomination was repudiated. Efforts were then making to get up a kindred meeting in Albany. The "no party" letters from General Taylor to George Lippard and others, had caused much uneasiness among whigs in this State. I had received letters from Ithaca, Penn Yan, Rochester, &c., &c., saying that there was so much discontent among our friends that an outbreak against General Taylor could not be long resisted.

When the Journal of that afternoon went to press, I left the office to consult with Mr. Fillmore, whom I met on his way to my office. We expressed mutual solicitude about the telegraph intelligence. I remarked that, as the feeling previously existing against General Taylor would now be so much agravated that a popular movement was inevitable, I thought it advisable to call a meeting immediately, which should be under the control of our own friends. Mr. Fillmore replied that the question was so embarrassing that he did not know what to advise. In whatever was done, he was anxioue, he said, that neither his position or character should be compromised.

As the day boat from New York was due, we walked

advise. In whatever was done, he was anxious, he said, that neither his position or character should be compromised.

As the day boat from New York was due, we walked towards the landing, near which we met boys with the morning papers; but they contained no additional information. I then renewed the suggestion of a meeting before one could be called by our opponents. Mr Fillmore repeated, that if this was done his political honor must be protected. I replied that the exigency demanded a bold movement, to save both General Taylor and himself, if the former had not deserted us, and to save the honor of the whig party if he had, and that the whole responsibility of that movement should be mine. We then separated—Mr. Fillmore going to the Baston depot, to meet Mrs. F., whom he expected, and I to call the meeting, prepare resolutions, find speakers, &c. A few minutes before seven o'clock, as was understood. Mr Fillmore returned to my office. He inquired if i had received his message by Mr. Ridd, to which I answered no. He said that after leaving me he came to the conclusion that it was not best to call the meeting, and had requested Mr. Ridd to go immediately to my office and deliver his message. Having received no such message I had issued the call for a meeting at the Capitol.

I then read to him the hastly prepared resolutions. He suggested modifications, which were adopted, and then, provided it became necessary to submit resolutions, they were, with his knowledge and approbation, to be offered. But it was from the beginning understood that no action, in the form of resolutions, was to be taken if it could be avoided. The object was to anticipate a hoat its movement, and to gain time, so that we could on full information, act understandingly. Find the Allimore that the late Friend Humphrey of William Parmelee (both wise and true men, would be asked to preside that seed and dollarnate results, would be mored.

When the appointment of a committee had been ordered, the charman sent a gentleman to ask from me a suggestion of names. I answered that, in making his committee, it was only important that he should name "good Taylor men!"

The meeting re-assembling, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday evening, Henry G. Wheaton, Esq. made an eloquent and effective speech, which was followed by a characteristic one from John A. Collier, Esq. Appropriate resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm—the crisis was passed—the whig party re-assured and united.

On Tuesday, the Evening Journal contained a frank history of the proceeding, in which the whole responsibility was assumed by its senior editor. Instantly, on reading that article, Mr. Fillmore came to our office, and taking both my names with more than his usual warmth, expressed his admiration of the prudence which had guided things to a happy result, and his gratitude for a magnanimity which shielded his name and character.

But the New York Express, and kindred journals, hostile to Gen. Taylor, made that meeting the occasion of renewed and embittered assaults upon Gov. Seward, (who has neither participation in, nor knowledge of, the movement) and myself. It was charged by those claiming to be Mr. Fillmore's especial friends, as a scheme to ruin him. These wholesale accusations had no spparent effect upon Mr. Fillmore, who, at my suggestion, had written a letter to Gen. Taylor, advising him of the dangers, past and present, growing out of his published letters. This brought a reply from the General, who stated that he

a letter to Gen. Taylor, advising him of the dangers, past and present, growing out of his published letters. This brought a reply from the General, who stated that he was satisfied that letters written before he had been nominated by the Whig National Convention, that others written before he fully realized his party obligations, and that others not intended for publication, had placed him in a false position and that with a better view of his relations to the whig party he would immediately write for publication a second letter to his kinsman, Capt. Allison, which would, as he hoped, relieve a solicitude that occasioned him more regret than surprise. That letter came—was all the occasion required—and carried us triumphantly tarough the canvass.

In Becember, while sitting one afternoon with Mr. Fillmore, in the Comptroller's office, taking about Gen. Taylor's Labinet, he remarked that I had no conception of the efforts that had been made to alienate him from me that misrepresentations had been so speciously urged that for several weeks he labored under an impression that I had called the meeting reterred to for the purpose of cestroring him; and that while under the hallicension he had forwarded to Gen. Taylor an secount of that meeting, drawn up by Mr. Collier, which did me great is justice. But Mr. E. contined, facts and circumstances have since come to my knowledge which satisty me that you have been wronged, and i have this day written a letter to Gen. Taylor, vindicating not only your conduct, but assuring him that we are both deeply in ebted to your efforts and seal for our success.

My reply to this startling revealation was, in substance, as follows—'How in Heaven's name, Fillmore, could you entertain such a saspicion, with the inowieving that you was inconned of and consulted about every step that was taken, and when you knew that by uttering a syllable of dissent, or even raising your flager, the whole thing would have been stronged him much assisty, that he had, therefore, set shout an investigatio

Synacuse. Autorn and Rochester, whig journals that sympathired most closely with me had disapproved of the meeting.

Mr. Fillmore then unlocked an escrutoire, and took from it the copy of a letter which he said he had mailed for dieneral Taylor, in which my connection with the Albouy meeting, was vindicated. The same letter contained, what I could not but regard as a somewhat gratuitous commendation of Mr. Collier, who had denounced Gen Taylor in the National Convention, and reticuled him in his "Albouy meeting," speech.

At a subsequent interview Mr. Fillmore handed me a letter from General Taylor in response to one written by Mr. F at my suggestion. Mr. Fillmore is letter and the General's reply were important and confidential. That from General Taylor was highly finitering to the Vice Fraulent elect. After I had read and has sed back this letter, Mr. Fillmore remarked that I had werked bard for many years, that my supposed devotion to Governor Seward had created unpleasant differences between prometric that any supposed devotion to Governor Seward had created unpleasant differences between prometric that any supposed devotion to Governor Seward had created unpleasant differences between prometric that it would be supposed to the while safety years absence would be instrumental in rewarding (in a monor indicated) my services to the while party. In thanking him for the fitness me laste for any public station, and that although five going abroad it would be any private cities. This incident, in connection with the letter of vindication written to General Taylor, supply a page to the truth of history, without which the chapter would be imperfect.

injected. have now given you, too much at length I fear, my

be imperfect. I have now given you, too much at length I fear, my recollections of the origin, progress, objects and results of the minimdevatood and maligned "Always meeting In regard to their tentifications, in all assactial particulars. I fe not apprehend that Mr. Fillmore, whose as whereal memory must be carried along with the narrative, will raise an issue of veracity.

Wery truly, yours.

Having read the above, the Benator from the Twenty-with yielded the floor to Mr. Brooks, who reiterated his previous assertion that the meeting had been called and conducted by Mr. Saward's friends, and in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Fillmore, He again reterred to the article from the Journal assuming all the responsibility of that meeting, and exocerating Mr. Fillmore from all accountability. In further proof of the assumption, Mr. Brooks read the following letter from Mr. William Lacy, the publisher of the Reguler :—

Dans for — Jarrey to your note of the day, I would state that I now Mr. Gavens of the Journal, place at the section entires to the Exchange building in the

Mr. Brooks hed that this proved the meeting was called by those connected with the Journal of fice. This was admitted, as it had been before, by the Senator from the Twenty sixth. In continuation, Mr. Brocks read the following letter from asother promisent leader in the Silver Gray ranks:—

Dear Sir—In reply to your note of this date, I have to state, that on Saturlay evaning, the 20th day of August, 1848, I met Mr. Filmore on the wast alde of Renadway, near the Delavan House, when he informed me that they were getting up a meeting at the Journal office, to be held at the Capitol that evening, to denounce Gen. Taylor, and cleared one to go inumeliately and do what it could not prevent it. I went to the Journal office, and there found Meases. Weed and Dawron in their est torial room, engaged in writing. Without going fully into the room, I remarked to them both—"I understand you are getting up a meeting to denounce Gen. Taylor." Mr. Dawon replied 'Yes." I then suggested if they had not better portpone it until Monday. By which time papers would have been received, and the truth or faleity of the reported letter that was the alleged cause of the movement, ascertained. Mr. Dawon replied immediate ly, "It is too late—the bills," (meaning the call for the meeting,) "have gone to press." This was in Mr. Weed's hearing, and, as I understood with his approbation. I immediately left the office. Yours truly.

Hon Enartic Brooks. Jakes Liberton the head teken. He had nothing to say about the veracity of Mr. Fillmore, but he ventured to say that as man in this country who knew Mr. Weed would doubt his veracity one moment. He challenged the Senator from the Sixth (Mr. Brooks) to publish both letters in his speech. He anould do so himself, but he did not believe that Senator from the Sixth one majority, when not in the majority, you might count him (Mr. B.) out. Where did the Senator from the Fifteenth (Mr. Z. Clark) claim him? He could not say where he city be most in the shock the whity party, and now I read him out, and w

so sm I, unless the squeezing fact may be in that line.

You will notice that Mr. Weed not only refutes fully the assertious contained in the letter from expresident Fillmore, but he frankly appeals to that gratieman to admit his error, and to standcorrected by his own refreshed memory. Will the appeal be heard and response made, is now the question; and if not, then, is there any thing more to be said? Are there not more letters to spring up from this planting? I hope there are, for I confess to a reliable for these reminiscences that we are gathering from the memories of the acknowledged and us acknowledged leavers in the brilliant axirmishes and hard field fights of the campaigns of 49, 44, and 48. Let us, like Oliver Twist, hold up our platters the mote.

J. 3. 8.

whether they had taken the third degree. Those wha had not received it were taken into an ante room, questioned, and instructed further in the mysteries of the Order, as the business to be transacted could not, with safety, be done in the presence of any who had not takes the necessary oaths of a third degree member. Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom they voted at the last state size iton. All those who had not voted the Ullman ticket (and these were about eight who had not done so) according to the instructions of the Grand Council hast fall, were required to acknowledge they had committed an offence against the Order, and ask to be forgiven, and promise in all things in future to obey their superiors. Upon so doug, a vote was taken, and the repenting members were relatively.

I being a member of the Legislature, was invited upon the platform with the officers of the meeting, and introduced by Mr. Barker, who informed the Grand Council shall would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. Whilet I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted fac United States Benator. When I replied, William H. Seward, it created a great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty more rebensess than the rest, rushed forward to the platform, hassing, etampong their feet, gnashing their testih, exceeding their arms with elected firsts, crying out with countenances flushed with excitement, traited, "prejuere," ling," william, and other epithets, accompanied with the excitement, whether with the excitantion, "busile him out," down stairs with him," "throw him not of the window, Ac, Ac.

By this time the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding other could not control those present, and declared the meeting as journed for one hour. There was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost existed my collar, but, by the accounts of the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding other could not

To the W. P. of Council 274.

The Turt.

The Turf.

CHARLESTON, S. C., RACES.

Washington Codess, February 12. Handless—Jockey Club purse 5000, three mile heats. The following is the summary—
Mr. Golisby's b. c. Brown Dick, by imp. Margrave, dam Fanay King, by imp. Glencos, spears, 90 lbs. 1
Mr. Campbell's b. m. Mary Taylor, by Sovereign, dam Glara Howard, 5 years, 50 lbs. 2
Mr. W. T. Chestham's ch. b. Highlander, by Giencos, dam Castanet by Monarch, 5 years, 107 lbs. 4
Mr. Moore's br. m. by Engumany, 5 years, 96 lbs. 1
Mr. Margray's ch. m. Patecy O Relifey, by Shark, out of Philo da Puts, 4 years, a feather.

Time: 542-540.

During the last ten years on such running has been done on the Washington Course.
Second Race—A single dash of three miles—Jockey Club purse 500 post cutries, with the following result.
Mr. Kowiew's gr. a Little Arthur, by Giencoe, dam Hime Bonnet.

Mr. T. G. Moore's a. c. Henry, by Gienson, dam Musi-

Mr. Goldsby's s. f. by Margrave, out of the dam of Jack

Mr. Godsby a s. f. by Margrave, out of the ham of Jack
Haye.
Mr. Young a b. m. Ellen Hvane, by Haro, dam Atlanta A.
Time 5 45.;
A dash of a storic unite unite off at the conclusion of
the regular races, between Mr. Aleton's Shadow, and Mr.
J. M. Crainn's Frank Forrester, which was won by Macow, in 155.
February 1h. A match race was announced to take
place for \$0.001 anide, two mile heats, between Mr. John
(amphell's f. Wagner and Mr. T. G. Moore's ch. h. Magrath, and the horses and their riders made their appearance, when suddenly it was announced that Mr. Moore
had paid forfeit and consequently the race would not
come of
To make up for the disappointment, three horses were
entered for the purse of \$200 for citizens' saddle horses
mile heats, 2 in 5, catch weights, which resulted as follows....

mile heats, or a second in the Shadow 1 1 Mr. Cammer entered is the Shadow 1 1 Mr. Happoid's is the second in the Shadow won pack heat entire.